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## Select Poetry.

### INDEPENDENCE.

We come with joy and gladness,
To breathe our songs of praise,
Nor let one note of sadness
Be mingled in our lays;
For 'tis a hallow'd story,
This theme of freedom's birth;
Our fathers' deeds of glory
Are echoed round the earth.

The sound is waxing stronger,
And thrones and nations hear—
Proud man shall rule no longer,
For God the Lord is near;
And he will crush oppression,
And raise the humble mind,
And give the earth's possession
Among the good and kind.

And then shall sink the mountains,
Where pride and power are crown'd,
And peace like gentle fountains,
Shall shed its pureness round.
O God! we would adore thee,
And in thy shadow rest—
Our FATHERS bow'd before thee
And trusted and were blest.

## Interesting Miscellany.

### LOSING ONE'S TEMPER.

BY MRS. MARY GRAHAM.

I was sitting in my room one morning, feeling all "out of sorts" about something or other, when an orphan child, whom I had taken to raise, came in with a broken tumbler in her hand, and said, while her young face was pale, and her little lip quivered—

"See, ma'am! I went to take this tumbler from the dresser to get Anna a drink of water, and I let it fall."

I was in a fretful humor before the child came in, and her appearance, with the broken tumbler in her hand, did not tend to help me to a better state of mind. She was suffering a good deal of pain in consequence of the accident, and needed a kind word to quiet the disturbed beatings of her heart.—But she had come to me in an unfortunate moment.

"You are a careless little girl!" said I severely, taking the fragments of glass from her trembling hand. "A very careless little girl, and I am displeased with you!"

I said no more, but my countenance expressed even stronger rebuke than my words.—The child lingered near me for a few moments, and then shrunk away from the room. I was sorry in a moment that I had permitted myself to speak unkindly to the little girl, for there was no need of my doing so, and moreover, she had taken my words, as I could see, deeply to heart. I had made her unhappy without a cause. The breaking of the tumbler was an accident, likely to happen to any one, and the child evidently felt bad enough about what had occurred without having my displeasure added thereto. If I was unhappy before Jane entered my room, I was still more unhappy after she had retired. I blamed myself and pitied the child; but this did not in the least mend the matter.

In about half an hour, Jane came up very quietly with Willy, my dear little curly-haired angel-faced boy, in her arms. He had fallen asleep, and she had, with her utmost strength, carried him up stairs. She did not lift her eyes to mine as she entered, but went, with her burden to the low bed that was in the room, where she laid him tenderly, and then sat down with her face turned partly away from me, and with a fan, kept off the flies, and cooled his moist skin.

Enough of Jane's countenance was visible to enable me to perceive that its expression was sad. And it was an unkind word from my lips that had brought this cloud over her young face!

"So much for permitting myself to fall into a fretful mood," said I mentally. "In future I must be more watchful over my state of mind. I have no right to make others suffer from my own unhappy temper."

Jane continued to sit by Willy and fan him, and every now and then I could hear a very low sigh come up, as if involuntarily from her bosom. Faint as the sound was, it smote upon my ear, and added to my unaccountable state of mind.

A friend called, and I went down into the parlor and sat conversing there for an hour. But all the while there was a weight upon my feelings. I tried but in vain, to be cheerful. I was too distinctly aware of the fact that an individual—and that a motherless little girl—was unhappy through my unkindness; and the consciousness was like a heavy hand upon my bosom.

"This is all a weakness," I said to myself, after my friend had left, making an effort to throw off the uncomfortable feeling. But it was of no avail. Even if the new train of thought, awakened by conversation with my friend, had lifted me above the state of mind in which I was when she came, the sight of Jane's sober face, as she passed me on the stairs, would have depressed my feelings again.

In order both to relieve my own and the child's feelings, I thought I would refer to the broken tumbler, and tell her not to grieve herself about it, as its loss was of no consequence whatever. But this would have been to have made an acknowledgement to her that I had been in the wrong, and an instinctive feeling of pride remonstrated against that.

"Ah me!" I sighed. "Why did I permit myself to speak so unguardedly? How small are the causes that sometimes destroy our peace! How much of good or evil is there in a single word."

Some who read this may think that I was very weak to let a hastily uttered censure against a careless child trouble me. What are a child's feelings?

I have been a child; and as a child been blamed severely by those whom I desired to please, and that unkind words fell heavier and more painfully, sometimes, than blows. I could, therefore, understand the nature of Jane's feelings and sympathise with her to a certain extent.

All through the day, Jane moved about more quietly than usual. When I spoke to her of anything—which I did in a kinder voice than I ordinarily used—she would look into my face with an earnestness that rebuked me.

Toward evening I sent her down stairs for a pitcher of cool water. She went directly, and soon returned with a pitcher of water and a tumbler and a waiter. She was coming towards me, evidently using more than ordinary caution, when her foot tripped against something, and she stumbled forward. It was in vain she tried to save the pitcher. Its balance was lost, and it fell over and was lost—aye, it fell over and was broken to pieces at my feet, the water dashing upon the skirts of my dress.

The poor child became instantly as pale as ashes, and the frightened look she gave, I shall not soon forget. She tried to speak, and say that it was an accident, but her tongue was paralyzed for the moment, and she found no utterance. The lesson I had received in the morning, served me for purposes of self-control now, and I said instantly in a mild voice:

"Never mind, Jane; I know you could not help it. I must tack down the loose edge of the carpet. I came near tripping there myself to-day. Go and get a floor cloth as quickly as you can, while I gather up the broken pieces."

The color came back instantly to Jane's face. She gave me one grateful look, and then ran quickly away, to do as I had directed her. When she came back, she blamed herself for not having been more careful, expressed sorrow for the accident, and promised over and over again that she would be more guarded in future.

The contrast between both of our feelings now, and what they were in the morning was very great. I felt happier for having acted justly and with due self-control; and my little girl, though troubled on account of the accident, had not the extra burden of my displeasure to hear.

"Better, far better," I said to myself, as I sat and reflected upon the incidents just related—"better, is it, in all our relations in life to maintain a calm exterior, and on no account to speak harshly to those who are below us. Angry words make double wounds. They hurt those to whom they are addressed, while they leave a sting behind them. Above all, should we guard against a moody temper. Whenever we permit any thing to fret our minds, we are not in a state to exercise self-control, and if temptation comes then, we are sure to fall."

### THE TORN POCKET.

BY JANE WEAVER.

"My dear," said Mr. Huston, to his young wife, as he rose from his breakfast table, "I wish you would mend my overcoat pocket.—The day is pleasant, so that I can leave the coat off without inconvenience."

"Very well, my love," was the reply, and a moment after the front door closed on the husband, who departed to the store, where he filled the place of a responsible clerk.

Mrs. Huston arose to attend to her domestic affairs, and occupied in them, soon forgot the torn coat-pocket. About noon she had finished her work, and having a spare hour before dinner, she sat down and took up a late novel. In this way she continued to overlook the torn pocket, until the meal was over, and her husband had again left the house, when going to look for the overcoat, she found that Mr. Huston had put it on, the weather having grown colder.

"Oh, well, it will do to-night," said the wife. "I suppose he will scold when he finds I forgot it; but it can't be helped now."

The truth was, Mrs. Huston was what is called "a good, easy woman;" that is, she never intentionally harmed any one, but was only thoughtless and forgetful—her sins were those of omission. So she found no difficulty in dismissing all uncomfortable thoughts concerning the torn pocket; and resuming her novel was soon deep in the miseries of the heroine.

About dusk there came a violent ring at the bell. It was a magnetic ring as it were, and expressed anger, or great tribulation, if not both. It made the somewhat nervous Mrs. Huston start with a little shriek. She stopped reading, and listened.

Directly the servant opened the door, and the step of her husband was heard, but heavier and quicker than usual. Her heart, unaccountably, began to beat faster. "Oh!—dear," she cried to herself, "what can be the matter?"

She was not long left in doubt. Her husband came at once into the sitting room, emotions of rage and suffering alternating perceptibly in his face. Frightened at demeanor so unusual the wife looked up, her lips parted in terror, and unable even to welcome him as usual.

"See what you have done," cried Mr. Huston, passionately, taking off his overcoat, turning the torn pocket inside out, and throwing the garment into his hearer's lap. "You have ruined me with your negligence."

"What, what have I done?" gasped his wife at last, as he sternly regarded her.—"Has anything happened?"

"Anything happened? Didn't I tell you I was ruined? I've lost five hundred dollars and been dishonored because I lost it; and all because you didn't mend my pocket. Nor is it the first time, as you know, that you have neglected to do what you ought. You are always forgetting. I have told you you would rue it some day."

"But how did it happen? Can nothing be done?" timidly said the wife after awhile.

"How did it happen? In the most natural way possible. I had a note to pay for the firm, and as the bank lay in this part of the town, I brought the money up as I came to dinner; and on going out, put it into my overcoat pocket, supposing you had mended the rent. When I reached the bank the money was gone. It was then almost three o'clock. Almost frantic, I came back within a few steps of the door, hoping to find the money on the pavement. It was madness as I might have known, but I looked again and again, asking every body I met. At last I went back to the store. But the news had preceded me. The notary had already been there to protest the note; and my employers would not hear a word of excuse. I was discharged on the spot."

As he ceased speaking he threw himself on a chair by the table, and buried his face in his hands. His discharge was indeed, a terrible blow. Without fortune, or anything but his character to depend on, he saw, in his loss of place, and the consequent refusal of his employers to recommend him, a future full of disasters. And all for what? All because his wife could not remember the simplest duty.

No wonder, in this hour of trouble, that he turned away from her, and buried his face in his hands. No wonder he felt angrily towards the author of this evil.

For a while Mrs. Huston knew not what to do. The tears ran down her cheeks, but she feared to approach her husband. "He will drive me away," she said to herself. "But I have deserved it all."

At last she ventured to approach him, and at last he was induced to listen. With many tears she promised never to forget.

Nor has she forgotten it. Years have passed, and the Hustons are now comparatively well off; for after a while, Mr. Huston obtained another situation, and finally became a partner in the house.

And to this day, when the wife sees either of her daughters negligent she calls the offender to her, and tells, as a warning, the story of the TORN POCKET.

### Can we afford to Live in it?

Occasionally some millionaire builds a mansion, which is the admiration of the town, or erects a country house, which, with its grounds, is the pride and boast of its neighborhood.—In time the great man dies, becomes insolvent, goes abroad, or tires of his hobby; and then the property is put up for sale. Everybody crowds to see the dwelling or drives out to the country house. The pictures, the furniture, the hot-house, of the grounds, are by terms the theme of admiration. The night of the sale arrives. The auction room is crowded. To judge from the sea of faces looking up at the crier, one might think that the competition would be enormous. But the fact is the reverse. The auctioneer expatiates long before he can obtain a single offer; the property, at first, seems about to be knocked down to the first bidder; and when, at last, other offers are made, they come almost reluctantly, and though the hammer falls amid a general cry "how cheap," the purchaser looks as if he already half repented of his bargain.

And why? Simply because it is one thing to buy a costly house, but quite another thing to live in it. Men, before they purchase a stately mansion, should ask themselves whether they can afford to keep it in appropriate style. A hundred thousand dollars for a dwelling makes necessary thousands of dollars for furniture, thousands for dress and equipage, and thousands more for servants, parties, Newport and Saratoga. There is a fitness in things, demanded by public opinion, which requires these expenses, and to this opinion nine men out of ten sooner or later practically yield, even if they, or their wives, do not embark in the extravagance at once. But usually there is no backwardness in this respect. Fitznoodle purchases a new house, with rose-wood doors, walnut stair-cases, stained-glass windows, and, before he has fairly recorded his deed, Mrs. Fitznoodle wants the walls frescoed and pannelled with satin, and ten thousand other superfluities.—The estimated cost of the movement is soon trebled; the annual outlay grows in proportion; and Mr. Fitznoodle is either ruined, or condemned to groan, forever after, over his increasing expenses.

What is true of the would-be fashionable is just as true, however, of persons with more limited means. If men, worth only a hundred thousand dollars or two, ape the millionaire's style of living, so do young merchants, professional men, even clerks and mechanics, ape those richer than themselves. The weakness of wishing to live in a fine house is almost universal. The fine house, too, is relative, for that which a millionaire scorns, the young merchant thinks superb, and that which the merchant looks down on, the clerk pinches himself to obtain. It is amazing how many families live in dwellings beyond their means! The miserable shifts to which such families are driven in order to keep up appearances, are melancholy to think upon. In the end, too, the head of the family dies, having laid by nothing, and the widow of the children sink into a hopeless poverty, the more poignant to them, because of the mortification attending it. It would be well if the question was sooner asked, when moving into a better house is proposed, "can we afford to live in it?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

☞Some man, from a considerable way down East, has invented what he calls the "Patent never-failing Garden-Preserver, or Hen-Walker." The invention consists of a small instrument, something like a spur, only considerably longer, which is attached to the hind part of the hen's leg, pointing at an angle of forty-five degrees toward the ground.—When the hen, with this instrument on her legs, enters the garden in the spring, after the seeds, and puts her foot forward to scratch, the "walker" catches in the ground and forces her forward, and thus she is walked in her efforts to scratch, entirely out of the garden. That will do?

☞"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?" "Pshaw, child, what are you talking about?" "Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't do so."


# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 1, 1857. NO. 2.


### The Workings of Mormonism.

An English clergyman, who left England to join the Mormons, returned to London in September last. He has just published a volume giving his opinion of the saints found in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. We quote:

"One of the most repulsive features of Mormonism is the proxy system. This is so destructive to every good and honest feeling that many staunch Mormonites reject it altogether. I heard one of the oldest disciples say, that nothing on earth would ever persuade him to believe in it, and that if he had a dog that believed in it, he would shoot him. Nor will any reader be surprised when he knows what it is. I will endeavor to explain it briefly. When a married man is called by conference to a foreign mission, he has the privilege, as they call it, before leaving home, of choosing some one to take the oversight of his cattle, goods, and whatever he may possess; to provide for and overlook the family, and to become the pro-tempore husband of the wife."

The ostensible reason for this arrangement is to prevent the husband from "suffering any loss" during his absence on missionary labors, since the greatness of his "future kingdom" depends upon the number of children he has here. To carry out this idea, the wife is handed over to a deputy husband, who maintains his position in the family till the husband returns. Base and immoral as this theory may be, it is strongly advocated by the leading men at the Great Salt Lake. We again quote the returned clergyman:

"But there is something more awful and paralyzing than all I have yet narrated. I mean the fearful sin of incest, which is so intimately and closely connected with polygamy. I could particularize instances where mother and daughter are married to the same man, and live with him as his wives; others, where brother and sister are man and wife, and son. Brigham Young, speaking once upon this subject in the Tabernacle, said he hoped the day was not far distant when these principles would be more fully taught and acted upon, and that children would be brought up to regard each other as future partners, for that thus the family would become more compact."

As "a case in point," we would mention that some ten months since, there was a man at Liverpool, who held the office of counsellor to the British Presidency, who, aided by the authorities there and the emigration fund, persuaded a family—father, mother and three daughters, the youngest in her teens—to emigrate to Zion. They had been a highly respectable family, and their character is irreproachable. On arriving at their destination, the missionary demanded the three daughters in marriage, and the parents gave a most reluctant consent. This man of God (as he styled himself) was married by Brigham Young, to these three on the same day, and took them together, to his house, where he had a young wife already, and which house consisted of but one room for the accommodation of them all. In about a year one brought forth a daughter and another a son. This caused him great rejoicing, as he said that the sons would in time marry the daughters, and thus inalienably become the foundation of his kingdom.

This statement reads like a fable and yet there is no state of facts more easily proved. That such a doctrine should exist in a Christian land, in the year of our Lord 1857, is one of those peculiar monstrosities which no amount of logic can account for. Mormonism is the great evil of the day. How shall it be got rid of, is difficult to say. It may be put down by force, but it will not be put down by reason; for if men could reason, they never would become Mormons.

### What they Eat in New York.

*Hogs Fattened upon Dead Rats, Cats, Dogs, and Refuse Poultices from the Hospitals.*

Blessed are the people who don't live in New York. Such a picture as was recently disclosed to the view of an investigating committee of health wardens and policemen is enough to make a Christian become a Jew—at least to a certain extent. Near the grounds which are to form the new Central Park there are a number of establishments where swine are raised, and from which they are sold into the New York market. This committee visited these establishments on Thursday week, and we quote the subjoined sketch of one of them from the report of their investigation which we find in the *Tribune:*

The first one that was visited, and the one at which the most disgusting scenes were enacted was a piggery located to the east of Broadway, in Fifty-ninth street, and owned by one Charles Oberlander. This man raises a large number of hogs every year for the market, and has for a long time been engaged in the business. But the manner in which he does it is disgraceful in the very last degree. It is disgraceful to the man himself, and disgraceful to the city of New York.—Upon an examination of his premises some of the most disgusting sights were witnessed. The law states that only four pigs shall be allowed upon one lot, while this man had more than one hundred in a pen which measured fifty by one hundred feet. A heap of rubbish, which had been covered by Oberlander's wife when she espied the officers, was found to contain large quantities of intestines of animals mixed up with other masses of putrid matter. After this was examined, the captain and his men went all round the premises, and everywhere they went they found bones of all kinds, the carcasses of dead dogs, pigs and cats cut up in pieces for the pigs to eat. There were also dead rats in abundance. Upon examining more minutely everything that was seen on the ground, it was ascertained that rags with dried poultices upon them were among the lot. All kinds of filth and garbage were mixed up together with them. The wife of this man when she was sharply questioned, reluctantly confessed that all these things were given to the pigs to eat, and that they were fed upon nothing else than this kind of stuff, and such other garbage as can be gathered through the city. She said that her husband was paid to take away from the city hospital all the offal that it is to be found in that place, and that he removed at least one load every day. This offal is composed of all kinds of matter. It was found to contain the beds that were found to be unfit to keep in the hospital, from having been used by the very worst patients, and containing dangerous contagious diseases, all the old clothes that have been used by the physicians and students, and the rags upon which the poultices were placed. Then there was the other filth and offal of the hospital in addition to these, all mixed up together.

Oberlander, upon being asked what he did with the beds and rags, which he carried away from the New York Hospital, said that he emptied the straw out for the pigs to lie on, and then he sold the ticks for making paper. The rags, also, after the swine had eaten, were washed and sold for the same purpose.

### Praise your Wife.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable, for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for these ten years, but it will do her some good for all that, and you too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for the word of praise, the language of encouragement. Through Summer's heat and Winter's toil they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely everyday life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, that somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and in health, but they are so selfish in that feeling. They don't come out with a hearty "Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or, "I am obliged to you for taking so much pains!" They thank the tailor for giving them "fits;" they thank the man in a full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the *young* lady who moves along in the concert room—in short, they thank everybody and everything out of doors because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chairs back and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has got down, or, if everything is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but they will never say to her, "I thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show an *ordinary civility* towards those common articles of housekeeping, your wives, if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married, and if you would stop the badinage about who you are going to have when number one is dead, (such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes,) if you would cease to speak of their faults, however banteringly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of happiness than your apparently cold, so-so-ish affection.—Praise your wife, then, for all good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Preston (England) Chronicle gives the following anecdote:

"A good while ago a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of the water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river near which the boy lived.—One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off all his clothes; and then, holding hard by the dog's neck and the bit of string, he went into the water, and the dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time, they returned in the way they went—but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes! The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened and making his little master let go of the string, by making believe to bite him, he dashed in the river, and brought out first his coat, and then all the rest in succession.

Charlie dressed, and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what fun he and the dog had had. His mother told him that he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river, he would most likely have sunk, and been drowned. Little Charlie said, "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he kneeled down at his mother's knee and thanked God; then, getting up again, he threw his arms round his dog's neck, saying, "I thank you, too, dear doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

☞However small a society may be, if it is a human one, jealousy will creep in somewhere.

### A Remarkable Meteor---If not a Comet, Something that "Struck" as Hard.

The Utica papers have an account of a very singular phenomenon, which was witnessed on Saturday, 13th inst., and which caused the death of two persons:

During the afternoon, a tunnel-shaped, moving body, of a nebulous character, appeared at a point over Utica, moving rapidly along, with a humming sound. It struck the ground, near the dwelling of a Mr. Root, in Deerfield, tearing down a fence or two, and, passing on, gradually settling lower and lower. At last, having reached a point, some five miles in a northeasterly direction from this city, near the dwelling of Mr. Nathan Budlong, in Schuyler, it made a descent upon his barn, ripped it up, and scattered it to the winds. Then, passing on, tearing up trees, fences and outhouses, in its terrible course, it finally struck the dwelling of Mr. John Warren, which was lifted from its stone foundation, carried a distance of some fifteen feet, through the air, and dashed in splinters upon the ground, leaving a clean plat of grass between the place where it had stood and the pile of rubbish.

In the house were a family of six—parents and children. Mr. Warren, seeing the terrible object rushing down upon him, tearing up trees and fences in its onward course, and buzzing like a thousand hornets' nests combined, called upon his wife and children instantly to accompany him to the cellar, and, suiting the action to the word, seized two of the children, and leaped down the stairway. The wife essayed to follow, but her footsteps were tardy; she was a moment—an instant too late; the engine of destruction tore the building up, carrying herself and child, together with a little son, who was behind her, with it. The husband had but time to see her ascend with the building that tore away from above him, and then he stood exposed to the day, in his open cellar. He went to view the ruin of his home; it was complete. Here lay the dead and nude body of his wife, the destroying power having stripped the clothing from her person; there lay his son, covered with blood, and senseless; and, just beyond, his dwelling lay, one such mass of destruction as probably never was beheld before. Broken and splintered bedsteads, cradles, tables, pots, kettles, chairs, boxes, trunks, crockery, tin ware, hats, clothes, stoves, bottles, bricks, plaster, clocks, beams, stones, shingles, and endless et ceteras, lay crushed and crumbled in one heap before him.

Next, in the due southeasterly line of its course, it unrooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road, and demolished a large barn, belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong. This building was of recent and very substantial build, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet the destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and deposited it at least eighty feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed, without any apparent outward wound. About 80 rods farther on, in a direct line, a smaller barn, belonging to the same gentleman, was demolished; and what is very singular in this instance, but little of the material of which it was constructed is to be found anywhere. A few shivered boards and timbers alone attest to its previous existence. The dwelling of Mr. Budlong had a narrow escape. A shingle or two torn from one corner of the roof, indicate how narrowly it escaped destruction.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile, prostrate trees and fences evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It, however, seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B., for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its conical shape into a general cloudy form. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men, at work in a field, saw the strange apparition approach, and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to raise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen, and the evidences before us of destruction lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due southeasterly direction from where its first touch was felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this track was swept away, and the ruin presented is certainly fearful to behold.

### Beware of Brandy.

We warn the good people of this city, who occasionally take a little "for the stomach's sake," to beware how they drink brandy, or we should rather say the red liquid which is handed out to them at tavern counters, under that name. It is a well known fact that there is scarcely a bar-room in the city, however extensive, elegant, or pretentious, that contains a drop of the genuine article. Indeed, very little of it comes into the country from France, and what does come, commands an almost fabulous price—a price so great at any rate, as to exclude it almost entirely from the retail trade. Indeed, even with the best will to sell a good article, the tavern keeper cannot surely get it. The article, which he buys under custom house lock, and which unquestionably has come from France, is nothing more than a portion of the millions of gallons of "pure spirit," i. e. *alcohol*, which has been exported from this country to receive in France its coloring and its flavor, from the essential "oil of Cognac," and then to be imported back.—This is no illusion, but a fact of daily practice, and it would be safe to conclude, that any glass which you may take up at any bar in town, is nothing but colored pure spirit, flavored with a few drops of the poisonous oil alluded to. The same may be said of the stuff that is furnished you in demijohns from the wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, for family use, at the rate of five, six, and seven dollars a gallon. Through the failure of the grape in France, and the immense consumption of the article of brandy in this country, not one-twentieth part of the demand made upon France can be supplied; and as the major part of this demand is for high priced brandy, it will at once be seen what perilous stuff, even the most fastidious and careful drinkers are obliged to swallow. The only safe course is, therefore, to abstain from calling for brandy altogether. There is but little good in it, even when it is best, and it has been saddled upon us as a national drink, in place of the comparatively harmless beverages chosen by other nations, by a school of red-faced old cocks, who, with the profundity, if not the sobriety of the oracles, yoked our necks years ago, with the notion that a little brandy was "the best thing in the world for the stomach," especially after eating oysters, a double fallacy, as has long ago been proven. We, therefore, advise that brandy be permitted to go out of fashion—at least while it is out of the country.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

☞Scarce—One-line items.

# THE GLOBE.

*Circulation—the largest in the county.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 1, 1857.


## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.**

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
**NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.**

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
**Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.**
**Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.**

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—Please publish the enclosed preamble and resolutions, as the "*American*" refused to comply with our request. TRUSTEES OF CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Cassville Seminary, held June 18, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An article appeared in the *Huntingdon American*, issued on the 10th inst., stating that the students of Cassville Seminary had petitioned the Trustees for the removal of Prof. ALBERT OWEN:—

*Resolved*, 1*st*, The aforesaid statement is false; no such petition having been presented to us.

*Resolved*, 2*nd*, We have undiminished confidence in Prof. OWEN as a gentleman of intellectual ability, and moral worth.

*Resolved*, 3*rd*, That entire harmony prevails between the students and faculty of Cassville Seminary.

*Resolved*, 4*th*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the "American," for publication.

G. W. BOUSE, *President*,
A. W. EVANS, *Secretary, of the Board of Trustees.*

☞Dr. S. S. Cummins has been appointed Post Master at Lewistown, vice Judge Ritz, whose term had expired.

### Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, June 25th, was 2,362 tons; for the year, 35,520.

### The Main Line Sold.

Thursday last being the day fixed upon by the Governor for the sale of the Main Line, at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, the works were then and there offered, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, being the only bidder, they were struck down to him for the Company, at the sum of $7,500,000. Under this sale the Pennsylvania R. R. Company is not released from the payment of the tonnage or other taxes.

We rejoice with the people that a sale so favorable to their interests has been effected. They will no longer be heavily taxed to keep in navigable order public improvements which have not "for years paid expenses of keeping them in repairs."

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The premium list of this society, whose annual exhibition commences on the 1st of September, and closes on the 5th, at Louisville, Ky., is published in the papers of that city, together with the rules and regulations that have been adopted. We notice that a telegraph office is to be established on the grounds, so that messages can be transmitted to and answers received from all parts of the United States. Other arrangements have also been adopted, to render the exhibition equal, if not superior to any ever before held in the country. The premiums are on a most liberal scale, including thirty-two of $100 each, and many of $75, $50, and $25 each. There will also be awarded for implements and machinery, three gold medals of honor, besides a large number of silver and bronze medals, diplomas, &c. It is expected that the exhibition will attract a large number of persons from almost every section of the Union.

### Question and Answer.

Q.—What does *American Republican* mean when used to designate a party?

A.—Why, "American" means that persons acting with that party are opposed to foreign-born citizens of the United States; and "Republican" means, that while they are thus opposed to foreign Catholics, they are in favor of placing negroes on a par with white men as regards citizenship. In fine, "American-Republican" means—down with the Foreigner and Catholic, and up with the negro!

GLAD OF IT.—We see that E. J. KEENAN, of the Greensburg *Democrat*, has been nominated, by the Democracy of old Westmoreland, for Register and Recorder, and that T. P. SEARIGHT, of the *Genius of Liberty*, has been nominated by the Democrats of Fayette, county, for Prothonotary. We are truly glad of this, for Keenan and Searight both publish spirited journals, earnestly devoted to the Democratic cause, and are well deserving of this much of party approbation and confidence, which will, doubtless, (and this is the gratifying part of it,) be followed by their triumphant election.

☞Attention is call to the advertisement of McCAULEY & Co., manufacturers of carpenter work, by Steam, at Tipton, Blair county. The persons composing this firm are good practical carpenters, and having established one of the best steam mills in this section of country, with the varied and requisite machinery for turning out all kinds of carpenter work, in the very best style, we recommend them, heartily, to the notice and patronage of the public.

☞The days, now, according to the almanac, are on the decline.

### The Fall Campaign.

There never has been a period in the political history of the Keystone State, when the Democratic party stood on higher ground or the influences of its principles were more thoroughly felt to constitute the sheet anchor of security. While the opposition is distracted and divided; while its heterogenous elements conglomerate in some States, as in Massachusetts, where Know-Nothings and Black Republicans lend united support to Ex-Speaker BANKS, and in our own State the Know-Nothings have taken up Mr. BROOM as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, who, when in Congress, could not swallow the nauseous political compound which the same Mr. BANKS presented; there is among the Democracy an agreement in sentiment, spirit and faith; a oneness among themselves, under the same head; a harmony and symmetry in their party workings, that fully realize the enthusiastic outburst of the psalmist, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" While Democracy, carrying out the popular will expressed in the election of last fall, is rallying the conservative elements of the country to its standard to oppose the radical dogmas, which aim to weaken the sanctity of the Constitution, bring religion into contempt, overthrow the supreme law of the land, and plunge the Union of States into dissolution, or its government into anarchy. While with a clear head, firm hand, and unshrinking fortitude, Mr. BUCHANAN guides the helm of State, it is evident that the more widely discussion is carried, the more permanently will the good results of his elevation to the Presidency be diffused, and the more widely scattered and more luxuriantly fruitful will be the seed of national prosperity, when unchoaked by the tares of party prejudice and the rank weeds of fanaticism. The events of the past year have taught men to think more than ever before; they see that old issues have passed away or been permanently settled by the triumphs of Democratic policy, and they feel a patriotic ardor in rushing to the standard of conservatism upreared by the Democracy. Men who, previous to the passage of the Compromise measure of 1850, were the political associates of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, know, that were they living now, they would be found co-operating with the National Democratic party, and this is the reason why all recent elections have shown that the mad waves of Republican and Know-Nothing phrenzy have been settled by the influence of conservative reaction.

Such being the cheering indications amid which we commence the more active exertions of our Fall Campaign, it is not from any apprehension that words of encouragement are needed, that our editorial duty directs us to call attention to the work of thorough organization, but we want something more than a victory, we desire a total rout of the opposition, so that the vigorous measures of State and National policy which democracy has originated may be carried out in their fullest scope, and unimpeded by any of those factious means to which the desperate minority never scruple to resort. We have before us important duties to the nation: we must eradicate sectionalism, and plough out by the roots the growth of disunion sentiments; we must cement the bonds of union by steady adherence to the principles of Popular Sovereignty and Congressional non-interference with the question of Slavery; we must so frame our State legislation that it will not conflict with the Federal laws, and we must teach all to lend a ready acquiescence in the authoritative decisions of our Supreme Judicial tribunal. It will not do to have the workings of our State system, inharmonious with the orbit of our federated government, and to the Democracy is assigned the practical demonstration of the theory which the Kansas-Nebraska bill enunciated to the nation. Thus our Fall Campaign becomes of pre-eminent importance, and it will be necessary not only to defeat the recreant DAVID WILMOT, but to destroy his ability to do mischief, by placing WILLIAM F. PACKER in the Governor's chair flanked by a Legislature which shall be Democratic in both its branches. The contrast between these two candidates is striking; WILMOT has always been an ultraist and disorganizer, and has no experience in the necessities or development of our State, while Gen. PACKER has for many years been identified with her administration and served in various positions of responsibility and trust, which have given him such personal knowledge of the wants and resources of the Commonwealth, as no other man enjoys. WILMOT would bring into office bitter hatred towards sister States and a determination to place Pennsylvania in oppugnation to the Constitution, and throw her into a state of rebellion to the general government, while the inauguration of Gen. PACKER in January next, will be the signal of renewed fraternity of feeling, the assurance that the laws will be respected and the integrity of the Constitution preserved. We need no other issue for the pending campaign than these, for these alone can retain to Pennsylvania her proud position as the Keystone of the Federal Arch.

Complete Democratic ascendancy in the State Government—executive and legislative, and the elevation of men to the Supreme Bench who are distinguished for integrity and ability, are the ends we have to secure, so that we may keep Pennsylvania in her attitude of conservative dignity, and permit her to move harmoniously with the progressive impulses of the time. As the agents to secure these ends, our candidates challenge the closest scrutiny of their records both public and private. Their experience in public affairs, their State and National reputation, the unblemished integrity of their lives and their noble fidelity to Democratic principles, are the guarantees of their future usefulness. Three years since, the leprosy of Know-Nothingism afflicted our State, but it has nearly yielded before Democratic treatment, and will soon be entirely eradicated from its system. Another infectious disease, Black Republicanism has threatened us, but a rigorous quarantine has kept it from spreading on our soil, and in October there will come a "frost, a killing frost," to end it also, and then the pure, healthy and invigorating sun of unclouded Democracy will remove all miasma, and lift the fogs of fanaticism from the fair face of Pennsylvania. Democrats of the Keystone! you are again called upon to rally under the banner of the Constitution and the principles of your organization.—Your muster rolls, we know, are full, and your hearts are swelling with patriotic ardor. You will find many new recruits and whole regiments coming over from your old opponents, who prefer to battle side by side in company with their *white* brothers, to the insane attempt of elevating the African to social and political equality with the American race. Onward, then, and keep step steadily to the music of the Union, with your shields advanced to guard the Constitution, and your banners proudly waving courage to your friends and defiance to your country's foes.—*Pennsylvanian.*

### The Sale of the Public Works.

Hear the editor of the *West Chester Democrat* on "the sale of the Public Works."—He says:—"As an individual, we have for years been in favor of the sale of all the Rail Roads and Canals of the State of Pennsylvania; and first, for the reason, that, after a *fair trial by both political parties* they were found to be badly managed, and particularly were they made a source of the foulest corruption whenever temporarily they fell into the hands of the political opponents of the democratic party. Secondly, we were in favor of the sale, because the party of the people was continually weakened in every county through which any of the works passed, and the influence of these improvements on our organization in all parts of the State was, as we honestly believe, to rob us of political strength. We are well aware that the combined opposition, under whatever name it came into the political arena, has continually harped on the string, that we, as a party, derived great strength from the control of the Public works, but there never was a particle of truth in the ridiculous assertion. As a party, we have been continually weakened by them, and it is a well-known fact that the opposition was self-immolated at any time within a year after they accidentally came under its control. It required the stalwart proportions of our own political Atlas to bear these works on its broad shoulders. Every other organization staggered and sunk exhausted in pools of corruption of its own making, under the ponderous load. We say, for these reasons we have been, and are yet, in favor of a fair and honest sale of every foot of canal and railroad that the State owns."

COMING STORMS.—The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* says there have been a good many atmospheric disturbances of late in different parts of the country, of a decidedly damp character. We were aware of them beforehand, upon competent scientific authority, and therefore not surprised at their occurrence. It is perhaps well enough to state, however, that it is not all over yet; but that in July and part of August, we shall have frequent storms and gusts that will cause detriment and damage in many cases.—Mark the prediction. It should be added, for the consolation of simple-minded people, that the comet has nothing whatever to do with this matter. It happens to be none of his business.

Spring and Summer fruits have been abundant. We have reason to know that the crops of Fall fruits will not exceed the average, but be rather below it.

☞A CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS of Pennsylvania, has been called by Mr. Hickok, the efficient State Superintendent, to assemble in Reading, on Wednesday, the 22d of July inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation with regard to the present condition and future prospects of the Common School system of this Commonwealth. The Convention will be one of special importance; and composed, as we may pre-suppose, of a body of highly-educated gentlemen, engaged in the noble work of popular education.

JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—The English papers give the following explanation of the Catholic opposition to the "oaths" bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament:

"The Roman Catholic members of Parliament, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, had risen in opposition to the measure, and had waited upon Lord Palmerston, and held a meeting for the purpose of securing relief for the Catholics from the objectionable passages in the oaths now taken by members of the Legislature. The interview with Lord Palmerston not being deemed satisfactory, it was resolved to support amendments to the bill in committee, embodying the views of the Catholics, and to memorialize Parliament to frame an oath for all classes without distinction of creed. It is feared that this movement would jeopardize the bill, and some of the Catholic presses opposed the interference.

### Hon. James Thompson.

The Keystone democracy have nominated this gentleman for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of his State. We have long known him, and had the pleasure of congratulating him last week. Mr. Thompson is a native of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His parents, though most respectable, had no fortune with which to pay his way to distinction. He owes to his own talents and energy, and the keen discrimination of the democracy of his native State, the distinguished position he now holds before the country. In his boyhood he learned the art and mystery of printing in a democratic office at Harrisburg—an employment in which the leading traits of his character were strikingly displayed. After learning the business he published a democratic paper some years in Venango county, where he acquired a high reputation for talent. While performing his duties as editor, he was several times elected to the legislature, and was on one or two occasions elected speaker. He commenced reading law while conducting his paper, and soon became distinguished as an apt scholar, readily mastering its principles and the reasons upon which they were founded. He has ever been less distinguished as a bookman than as an original and profound thinker, illustrating his views by a recognized common sense, which is the key to his success as a jurist. He settled at an early day at Erie, where he secured a full and lucrative practice. He was soon called upon to discharge the duties of district judge. Fully appreciating his talents and character, his neighbors and acquaintances soon required his services in Congress. His triumphant election showed the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best. His legal acquirements and high character soon placed him at the head of the Judicial Committee of the House—a position appropriately devolved upon the best legal talent of that body. No one has better discharged the duties of that arduous position. After a few years' service as a representative he voluntarily relinquished public life, and devoted himself to the duties of his profession, soon securing a large and profitable practice.—Except when he yielded some three years since to the request of all parties to represent his county in the legislature when their local interests were deeply involved, he has remained in private life, devoted to his profession. While thus employed, the sagacious democracy turned their attention to him to fill one of the vacancies on the bench occasioned by the retirement therefrom of Chief Justice Black and Judge Lewis. This selection is alike complimentary to him and to the sagacity of the convention which led them to make it. His election, which we deem certain, will do credit to the voters who secure it. He will bring to his judicial duties talents and acquirements adapted to the position, and will acquire new honors in the discharge of his high duties. We are unacquainted with his colleague upon the ticket, but we doubt not that the nominating convention were equally as fortunate in his selection.—*Washington Union.*

### Adulterated Liquors.

The recent death of a young man at Brampton, Canada, from tasting the "essence of brandy," with which he was manufacturing Cognac, and the revelation of the fact that strychnine is largely used in the manufacture of whiskey, has awakened some attention to the nature of the drinks which are sold for pure spirits. Brandy, wine, gin and whiskey are so adulterated that comparatively little pure liquor can be purchased. Most of the brandies are a mixture of diabolical ingredients, caustic enough to burn oak chips, to say nothing of the delicate tissues of the human body. The Springfield *Republican* says:

"No secret is made of this business. The drug dealers of New York advertise openly the compounds by means of which the vile imitations of spirituous liquor are made. A circular from one of the drug houses informs the world that brandy number one—the best sort, we take it—*is made of "oil of brandy,"* a poisonous ether, oil of bitter almonds, (as poisonous as prussic acid,) ethereal wine, alcohol, sugar and Malaga wine. No. 2, oil of brandy, acetic ether, tamarinds, cherry juice, sugar, all colored with brown sugar. No. 3, oil of brandy, ethereal oil, bitter almonds, elder flowers and tannin. No. 4, oil of brandy, acetic ether, oil of peach, and alcohol.—Gin—oil angelica, oil of juniper, rum, essence of lemon, salt, sirups and water; if smokiness is required, add a few drops of creosote, and to make it biting upon the palate, add some caustic potash. The circular advises manufacturers to use 'with discretion,' tamarinds, French plums, cherry juice, brown sherry, oak shavings, tincture of catechu, powdered charcoal, black tea, ground rice, and other ordinary materials well known to distillers and rectifiers. We should advise drinkers to use these villainous mixtures with discretion and throw them into the gutter."

THE LITTLE END OF THE HORN.—In Virginia by broadsides, and throughout Connecticut by scattering shots, the Democracy have brought down their opponents, killing frequently two birds—the croaking raven of Republicanism and the hooting owl of Hindooism—by the same discharge. How "Americanism" has fizzled out! Elections for Congress have now been held in twenty-two states, and it has not returned a single member from any state but Missouri, where it did not receive the aid of the Ultra-Abolitionists!

LADIES WANTED OUT WEST.—The editor of the Iowa *Reporter* calls with a stentorian voice for ladies to come out West. He says: "The last census report shows that there are 38,610 more males than females in Iowa.—This was taken in June and does not include the Spring or Fall emigration. We are now minus at least 60,000 ladies to make up our quota!"

### Speech of Senator Douglas.

At the request of the Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, sitting at Springfield, Ill., Mr. Douglas addressed the citizens of the State there assembled. The points which he was requested to discuss were: 1st. The present condition and prospects of Kansas. 2d. The principles affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. 3d. The condition of things in Utah, and the appropriate remedies for existing evils. In discussing these subjects, he referred to the coming election in Kansas, and said that the subject of slavery there was about to be disposed of by the people, under the principle of self-government. The substance of his remarks is comprised in the following extract:

The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject to no other limitation than that which the Constitution of the United States imposes. The Democratic party is determined to see the great fundamental principles of the organic act carried out in good faith. The present election law in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just, the rights of the voters are clearly defined, and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have it a free State, (and we are told by the Republican party that nine-tenths of the people of that Territory are free-State men,) there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State, by the votes and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, provided all the free-State men will go to the polls, and vote their principles in accordance with their professions. If such is not the result, let the consequences be visited upon the heads of those whose policy it is to produce strife, anarchy and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party may profit by slavery agitation in the Northern States of this Union.

He then proceeded at great length, and with singular power and clearness, to demonstrate the soundness of the decision of the Supreme Court upon the points passed upon in the Dred Scott case. An extract would do injustice to the able argument, and its length precludes us from giving the whole. Suffice it to say, that the effort fully sustained the proud reputation which the eminent Senator has so justly earned, as a constitutional lawyer and statesman, and will even add weight to the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney.

He then proceeds to consider the question of Utah, and the means to be employed in correcting the alarming evils prevalent there. After stating that the facts seemed to establish, that the people of Utah were aliens, refusing to be naturalized, regarding the rules of Young as paramount to the government of the United States, resisting its laws and its officers, and organizing a system of robbery and murder of American citizens, he proceeds to give his views of the remedy to be employed, as follows:

Under this view of the subject, I think it is the duty of the President, as I have no doubt it is his fixed purpose, to remove Brigham Young and all his followers from office, and to fill their places with bold, able, and true men, and to cause a thorough and searching investigation into all the crimes and enormities which are alleged to be perpetrated daily in that Territory, under the direction of Brigham Young and his confederates, and to use all the military force necessary to protect the officers in the discharge of their duties, and to enforce the laws of the land.—[Applause.]

When the authentic evidence shall arrive, if it shall establish the facts which are believed to exist, it will become the duty of Congress to apply the knife and cut out this loathsome, disgusting ulcer. [Applause.]—No temporizing policy—no half-way measure—will then answer. * * * * * If there is any truth in the reports we receive from Utah, Congress may pass what laws it chooses, but you can never rely upon the local tribunals and juries to punish crimes committed by Mormons in that Territory. Some other and more effectual remedy must be devised and applied. In my opinion, the first step should be the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act—blotting the territorial government out of existence—upon the ground that they are alien enemies and outlaws, denying their allegiance and defying the authority of the United States. [Immense applause.]

The territorial government once abolished, the country would revert to its primitive condition prior to the act of 1850, "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," and should be placed under the operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, and the various acts supplemental thereto, and amendatory thereof, "providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, OR ANY OTHER PLACE OR DISTRICT OF COUNTRY, UNDER THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE *jurisdiction of the United States.*" All offences against the provisions of these acts are required by law to be tried and punished by the United States courts, in the States or Territories where the offenders shall be "FIRST APPREHENDED OR BROUGHT FOR TRIAL." Thus it will be seen that under the plan proposed Brigham Young and his confederates could be "apprehended and brought for trial" to Iowa, or Missouri, California or Oregon, or to any other adjacent State or Territory, where a fair trial could be had, and justice administered impartially—where the witness could be protected, and the judgment of the court could be carried into execution, without violence or intimidation. I do not propose to introduce any new principles into our jurisprudence, nor to change the modes of proceeding or the rules of practice in our courts. I only propose to place the district of country embraced within the territory of Utah under the operation of the same laws and rules of proceeding that Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and our other Territories, were placed before they became organized Territories. The whole country embraced within those Territories was under the operation of that same system of laws, and all the offences committed within the same were punished in a manner now proposed, so long as the country remained under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States;" but the moment the country was organized into territorial governments, with legislative, executive, and judicial departments, it ceased to be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, within the meaning of the act of Congress, for the reason that it had passed under another and a different jurisdiction. Hence, if we abolish the territorial government of Utah, preserving all existing rights, and place the country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, offenders can be apprehended and brought into the adjacent States or Territories for punishment in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations which obtained, and have been uniformly practised under like circumstances, since 1790.

He then considers the right to revoke the territorial government, after it had been created, and gives his conclusions to this effect:

"In my opinion, I am free to say, there is no moral right to repeal the organic act of a Territory, and abolish the government under it, unless the inhabitants of that Territory, as a community, have done such acts as amount to a forfeiture of all rights under it, such as becoming alien enemies, outlaws, disavowing their allegiance, or resisting the authority of the United States. These and kindred acts, which we have every reason to believe are daily perpetrated in that Territory, would not only give us the moral right, but make it our imperative duty, to abolish the territorial government, and place the inhabitants under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, to the end that justice may be done, and the dignity and authority of the government vindicated."

Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained, as to the propriety and efficiency of the mode here proposed, of dealing with this most delicate question, the suggestions, coming from confessedly so able a man and distinguished a statesman, will command and are worthy of serious attention. We have hopes that the course now about to be instituted by Mr. Buchanan, will reach the evil and effect a remedy without rendering a resort to so violent a measure, as the repeal of the territorial act, necessary.

A fact is lately announced, that might possibly be made to exercise a great and beneficial effect in the affairs of that Territory, and serve to dispose of the Mormon population in a legal but summary way. It appears that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the Territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys, and that none of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence, under this strange condition of things, all parts of the Territory are at the present time open for pre-emption. It would seem then that if these lands were taken up in pursuance of the legal requirements, they might be held against their present occupants, and the Mormons dispossessed. It certainly would rid us of a troublesome question, if this should come about.—*Pittsburg Union.*

### The Ohio Rebellion.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* learns from good authority that the Executive has fully approved and confirmed all that has been done by the officers of the Government in the case of the *habeas corpus* against the Sheriff of Clark County, Ohio, for the release of the United States Deputy Marshals, and instructed them to proceed to execute the laws and the writs of the United States tribunal at every hazard, and that all the power of the Federal Government will be employed to that end. It is the determination to arrest all the parties implicated in this outrageous and infamous resistance to the process and authority of the United States courts. There should be no hesitation in acting promptly to put down this spirit of treason. We speak of Utah as in rebellion, and we invoke the whole Federal power to put down resistance to the laws, but wherein does the conduct of the Black Republicans in Ohio differ from that of the Mormons? Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, in his argument on behalf of the United States Marshals, on the trial of the writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge LEAVITT, held that they represented the United States, and acted with the whole national force; that the act of 1833 was passed to prevent interference with them, as laid down in its 7th section; that the State that interfered with such officers, was as much a trespasser as an individual so acting would be, and that consequently the people of Ohio have no more right to deliver a prisoner of the United States, than if he was on foreign soil. He said Ohio, as respects United States authority, is not on Ohio soil, but soil of the United States. To support this, he cited 9 vol. Congressional Debates and 1014 Dunlop's Laws of the United States. That all processes by a foreign State or Government are as respects the United States null and void, and that the United States Courts will not punish an officer, who seeking a discharge of his duty, is met by threats and arms and deadly violence. He held that individuals had not the right to interpret the law for themselves, and that in the case of rival jurisdictions, that which first assumes it has the matter in its hands all the way through. The Sheriff of Clark county has just as much right to stop the United States Marshals under a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or an attachment, as under the *habeas corpus*. In this case, the *habeas corpus*, it was void under the constitution of the United States, being to nullify the process of a United States Court, and void under the constitution of Ohio, as not complying with statutory requisites, being directed to the Sheriff instead of to the United States Marshal having the prisoners in custody, and as the writ is only allowable to the Sheriff when the United States Marshal refuses to make a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. This Ohio writ of *habeas corpus* is not the old writ *de homine replegiando*, and the Marshals had the right to resist to the utmost extremity.

PREVENTION OF PITTING IN SMALL-POX.—Mr. Startin, the Senior Surgeon to the Gurney Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, has communicated to the *Medical Times* a very important plan, which he has adopted during the last fourteen years, for preventing pitting in small pox, and which he states, has always proved successful. The plan consists in applying the *acetum cantharidis*, or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel hair brush, to the apex of each spot or pustule of the disease on all exposed surfaces the body, until blistering is evidenced by the whiteness of the skin in the parts subjected to the application, when the fluid producing it is to be washed off with water, or thin arrow root gruel. The pain attending the application of the vesicating fluid is very slight and transient.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

### Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞Dr. Hardman is in town.

☞The Methodist and Lutheran Sunday Schools of this borough will celebrate the Fourth of July.

☞The "Broad Top Rifle Rangers" will celebrate the Fourth at Coalmont. John Williamson, Esquire, will be the orator on the occasion.

☞It is expected that the Excursionists over the Broad Top Road will be numerous on Saturday.

☞Beware of "Extracts" on the Fourth—brandy, in particular—it is poisonous, and whisky is no better.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT—"Dr. Sanford's Invigorator." We have tried it, been benifitted by it, and recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted. For sale by Henry McManigill, at the new Drug Store.

☞A country editor heads his advertising list as follows:

"He that in the world would rise,
Must read the news and advertise."

There is much truth and some poetry in that couplet.

☞The Chicago *Times* says "the Hudson River Railroad is the fastest and most certain road to *Death* now in operation in the Union." And what is worse, though the road knows after death comes the judgment, it does not seem to care.

☞Brigham Young, in a recent sermon to his Mormon disciples, remarked—"I really think I have a great deal more influence here than Moses had among the children of Israel."

☞A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* thus poetically describes Louisville:

This town does very curious seem,
For boys run loose at random,
And when the folks want a splendid team,
They hitch two jackasses before a dray
and get a big nigger with a red shirt on up behind to drive 'em tandem.

☞Every Wooden Leg that takes the place of a leg lost in battle, is a *stump* speech against war.

LUSCIOUS AND REFRESHING—The pine-apple, lemon, vanilla, strawberry and raspberry syrup drinks to be had at the counter of our friend McManigill. These syrups, we notice, are quite popular with the ladies, and deservedly so.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—A young man named Knox, a printer, has met with a sad bereavement. An uncle, whom he had never seen, died the other day, and left him $75,000.—Mr, Knox has the sympathy of the entire craft.

☞"Old Jerry of Spruce Creek," is inquired for.

☞A fellow caught stealing, excused himself on the ground that he did the act in a fit of abstraction.

☞The *Floridian* says that within a very short period there will be within a fraction of 2,000 mounted volunteers actively engaged in the vigorous prosecution of the Indian war, the operations of which will undergo no relaxation during the summer months.

☞According to the published list of tax-payers in Baltimore, there is not one millionaire in the whole city. The wealthiest inhabitant in it is rated at only $730,000; while the next to him in wealth is the possessor of but $480,000.

☞The Philadelphia *Times* calls Gen. PACKER our candidate for Governor, a "trimmer." The Pittsburg *Post* says, a most excellent school-teacher was also called "a trimmer" by the juveniles under his charge; and Gen. PACKER will "trim" David WILMOT & Co., at the next election, as the pedagogue used to "trim" his pupils.

☞The tavern stand of Jas. M. Kinkead, Esq., at Yellow Springs, Blair county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th ult. It was in the occupancy of Mr. John Suter.

☞The Blair county Agricultural Society will hold a Fair at Hollidaysburg on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October next.

CONSOLING TO ENGLISHMEN:—

'Tis consoling to know that, though dear is the feeding
Of nine royal babes at so much a head,
Where the mother has shown such very good breeding,
The children ought to be well bred.

SEVEN DEADLY SINS:—

1. Refusing to take a newspaper.
2. Taking a newspaper and not paying for it.
3. Not advertising.
4. Getting married without sending the printers any of the wedding cake.
5. Making the printing office a loafing place.
6. Reading the manuscript on the compositor's case.
7. Never paying your subscription until the publisher goes to the expense and trouble of asking for it.

☞"Pay as you go," said John Randolph; "that is the philosopher's stone."

☞The inventor of gas lights was Phillipe LeBon, a Frenchman.

☞The New York *Times* says its Lunatic Asylum is unusually crowded, having 640 inmates at present, with accommodation for only 450. We thought the city was unusually quiet lately. What a pity they have not room for all their rabidly mad Black Republicans.

A GOOD RECIPE.—A lady up town cleared her house of flies by putting honey on her husband's whiskers when he was asleep. The flies stuck fast, and when he went out of the house he carried them off with him.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

BROAD TOP, June 29, 1857.

DEAR GLOBE: Unexpectedness would seem to be a considerable element in the make-up of yours truly. Hence it is, that, yesterday, I was in the town of Harrisburg, sitting reverently in kirk, (but that was to be expected,) whereas, at this present writing, (and with the best reason for so doing—being hungry,) I dine with mine hostess of the Tip-top Hotel of the aspiring city of Broad Top—a consummation to which 4th of July aspirations are tending from the region roundabout.—And a unique spot it is, and fitting withal for such occasion. The Spirit of Independence nestles on mountain-tops—saith spread-eagle oratory; though, methinks, her eyry is not always approached with so many back-switches as the comers here will find between Minerswille and their dinner on the 4th proximo. The most picturesque points on the B. T. Railroad are along the new section. The trestle-work below Saxton is rather uppish, to be sure; but the zig-zag swing of the road along the mountain-side causes you to feel that you are getting decidedly high,—and that no greater elevation may be attained by fellow-citizens attending said celebration, is devoutly to be wished. And I would here interject a reminder that, there is a first-class spring in the vicinity of the hotel, whose brook, as you approach, runs glancing along beneath the good greenwood. It is the beginning of Shoup's Run; but deserves a more graceful appellation, and with your kind approval, shall henceforth wear the baptism of *the Sparkler*. And, it is trusted, that the ladies who ramble along its mossy banks, shall experience full satisfaction in finding the "sparks." That's all,

MAX. GREENE.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.—A large framed, muscular man, thirty years of age, named Hartshorn, of Newton, Upper Falls, was awakened last Saturday morning by a stinging pain just above his right elbow, radiating from a small red spot. On searching the bed, a small black spider was discovered where his arm had rested. The swelling rapidly extended during the day; on Sunday he vomited nearly all day; on Monday he was seized with a pain in his bowels which continued with frightful severity until he died at 5 o'clock.—*Waltham (Mass.) Sentinel.*

### Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad.

This road, lying between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the south, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on the north, will make when constructed, one of the most direct and favorable routes known from New York city to Cincinnati, St. Louis and all other important points in the great West.—It will also bring Philadelphia into closer connection with western interests and create a vast amount of trade hitherto considered as visionary.

It commences at the mouth of Fishing creek, about six miles above this place, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, at which point it joins the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, and runs directly west, intercepting in its course a number of small towns, from each of which a large amount of freight and passengers will inevitably accrue.

The lumber business is also an important item, and will greatly increase the local traffic, as there are thousands of acres of beautiful timber, now completely valueless for want of a market; and the immense mineral wealth of the section through which it passes, the unparalleled advantages which it possesses in water power, and the fact of it bringing the Broad Top coal fields *thirty miles nearer market* than any present or proposed route, leave us in no doubt as to the practibility of its speedy completion.

The distance from Harrisburg to Broad Top, by way of Huntingdon, is one hundred and twenty seven miles, whilst, by the proposed route, it will only be ninety-nine miles. The entire length of the road from the mouth of Fishing creek to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport, would be about one hundred and forty-one miles, which, when completed, will form the connecting link between New York and Cincinnati, the whole distance being only seven hundred and eighteen miles. From New York to Cincinnati, by way of Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Columbus, the distance is nine hundred and twenty-two miles, thus actually saving by the construction of this road, two hundred and four miles.

It will be seen, from the comparative distances, that this road possesses superior advantages over *any other* route leading from Philadelphia or New York to the West; and the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi and other railroads, promise a large accession of both Southern and Western trade, which will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the State.

The maximum grade east is 52 8-10 feet to the mile, and the estimated cost per mile, including rolling stock, motive power, &c., sufficient to do the business of the road the first year after opening, is $26,000, making the total cost for one hundred and forty-one miles $3,666,000. The amount of business the second year will no doubt require an increase of the rolling stock, motive power, &c., say $1500 per mile, making the aggregate cost of the whole road, when finished, $3,877,560.—*Patriot & Union.*

### Democratic Triumphs.

It is a cheering omen to find in our exchanges the accounts of democratic triumphs all over the country. Wherever an election has been held since the great and decisive battle in November, 1856, when black-republicanism and blacker know-nothingism were routed by the democratic legions, we have the cheering news that democracy is upward and onward. Whether these elections are held in the old States, or in the far-off, but mighty West, the democratic column moves onward to certain victory, like an invincible army.

In Iowa, where but one short year ago the dark banner of black-republicanism waved in dismal triumph, and the enemies of true republicanism exulted with almost fiendish pleasure, the "sober second thought" of the people has brought back that young State to the democratic standard, and given an earnest to the world that the days of fanaticism, treason and folly are numbered in that noble State. In Minnesota, too, we find the democracy of that growing Territory covering themselves with imperishable glory, by their splendid majorities for the democratic candidates who are to be entrusted with the important duty of forming a constitution for a future democratic State.

In the older western States the same cheering prospects are observable; and democratic triumph succeeds triumph, in quick succession, so as to make the heart of the patriot leap with joy, as he recounts the progress of great truths over error, right over might, and reason over frenzy and fierce fanaticism.

In the recent result in the Old Dominion, that Gibralter of democracy, the combined elements of opposition to our principles have met with a signal defeat.

In Pennsylvania we find the pitiful spectacle exhibited daily, of an abortive attempt on the part of the scattered fragments of the once powerful, but treasonable band of midnight conspirators, yclept know-nothings, to galvanize the monster into life for another contest with the friends of law, order and right; but we see in the distance the handwriting on the wall, so plainly, that "he who runs may read" the fate that awaits those who are engaged in this effort to rule, or ruin, if they cannot rule. The democracy of Pennsylvania, at this moment stronger than they were a year ago, will seize with giant grasp the traitorous hosts of black-republicans, and the wasted hordes of know-nothings, and crush them to atoms. It needs but the formalities of an election to be gone through with, to complete their fate, and furnish another evidence to the world that on the genial soil of Pennsylvania no political heresy can long exist when reason is left free to combat it—that the democracy of the Keystone State are true to the ancient faith of their fathers, and that when Pennsylvania swings from her democratic moorings, then indeed is the republic in danger. The result in October next, in Pennsylvania, will but add another to the record of splendid victories so often achieved by the indomitable democracy of the land of Penn.

"NOTHING TO WEAR."—A lady recently passed through Baltimore en route to Washington, expecting to spend two days at the capitol. In the rush of travel two trunks, containig her wardrobe, were missed, and as she held checks for them she was requested to forward a list of the articles they contained, when she astonished the company with a bill amounting to $1765, and the next day added $300 more. Fortunately the trunks were found with all their contents safe. The catalogue of contents numbered 108 pieces, valued as follows: jewelry, $771, skirts and dresses, $490, under clothes, $43, handkerchiefs, laces and collars, $170; opera cloak, furs and glass, $413; fans, parasols and flowers, $53; toilet articles, $14; gloves, $21; gaiters, $23. Quite an assortment for a young lady.—*Springfield Republican.*

HOW WE LOOK IN GREEK.—A life of Washingtonhas just made its appearance at Athens, Greece. That noble people appreciate fully, as they have reason to do, our great struggle for liberty, and especially the characters of the revolutionary heroes, but they make shocking work with their names. Washington is rendered *Ouasigkton;* Hancock, *Agkok;* Bunker Hill, *Bonnonton Bongker;* and old Gov. Dinwiddie figures, in the classic language of Homer, Demosthenes and Plato, as *Diocketes Dinouiddes.*

AT CINCINNATI, last week, a man named Hopkins was before the Police Court for cruelly and brutally beating a Mr. Claud, formerly an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railway. Hopkins keeps a tavern on the corner of Front and Ludlow streets. Judge Pruden declared the assault a great outrage, and gave the prisoner the choice of paying $100 or going to the dungeon on bread and water for ten days; the former of which he preferred.

☞The Press, as it is seen in the newspapers, is something better than what it has been aptly enough called, "the fulcrum which Archimedes longed for." Lord Mansfield recognized one of its great uses when he remarked to a foreigner who was surprised at the scanty public in the courts of justice in England: "No matter, sir, we sit every day in the newspapers."

KILLED BY THE COMET.—The Trenton State Gazette says that a woman residing in Ocean county, N. J., was frightened to death last week, by the idea of the Comet! At night she saw the light from a large fire in the pines, and was immediately possessed with the idea that it was the comet, that the earth was on fire and about to be destroyed. Her alarm was so great that she was thrown into convulsions, from the effects of which she died the same night.

☞The new tariff will go into operation on the 1st of July next, and as it reduces the imposts on nearly every article of import, it is expected that many of these articles will be reduced in price. The duties on imported liquors will be reduced from 100 to 30 per cent., and the bonded ware-houses in New York are said to be so full that no more cargoes can be admitted till after the 1st.

A FITTING MONUMENT TO FRANKLIN.—The tomb of Franklin—if a plain flag-stone even with the earth can be so called—is concealed from public view by a venerable brick wall at the corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets, Philadelphia. The remains of the lightning philosopher are deposited there, in the old burial ground belonging to Christ Church. An appropriate monument has been accidently reared above them, in the shape of a telegraph post, and the lightning is at constant play over, if not under, the eye of the man who first chained it to the earth.

POISONING FROM AN APPLE BUTTER CROCK.—It has recently come to light that the long illness of Mrs. Joseph Alexander, from which she has just recovered, was caused by some apple butter, received from a friend in the country, which had been poisoned by the glazing of the crock. Mr. Alexander and some other members of his family were also affected, though not so seriously, and still feel the effects of it in a general prostration of the system. The glazing in crocks is well known to be of a poisonous nature, but is only injurious when loosened by the heated apple butter and mixed with it.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

POISONING OF A WHOLE FAMILY BY SLAVES.—The family of Edward Gill, of Chesterfield county, Va., have for a month past suffered from a mysterious sickness. The Petersburg *Express* states that about a month ago one of Mr. G.'s little children died, and that subsequently himself, wife and five children were taken sick, and another child died. A large number of physicians were summoned, and on instituting a search they found in the apartment of the cook and two other slaves a quantity of the carbonate of lead and sugar of lead, both slow but deadly poisons, which the wretches, no doubt, had been from day to day mixing with the food of the unsuspecting family, as it was not until Saturday last that they were supposed to be suffering from poison. Two of the children are still lying in a precarious condition. The slaves are in jail.

LOOK OUT YE GIRLS AND BOYS!—A case of breach of promise of marriage has recently been tried at Rochester, N. Y., (a great place by the way for novelties,) in which the following is given as the substance of the Judge's charge to the jury:

"The Judge charged that it was not necessary to maintain the existence of a promise of marriage to prove that defendant in express words or terms made a promise to plaintiff. Any circumstance which usually accompany parties while holding the relation of an engagement of marriage, might properly be laid before a jury, and if sufficient to warrant the opinion that such an engagement existed, it was all the law required.—It is not necessary that there should be a promise of marriage in direct phraseology—no formal promise is required. Frequent visits of the parties—retiring from the society of others—seeking to be apart by themselves—expressions of attachment—presents—going together to places of amusement—walks and occasional remarks in hearing of others, are circumstances usually relied upon to prove that a marriage engagement exists, and if such are strong enough to produce conviction upon the mind, they are all that is necessary to answer the law."

### Well Done, Minnesota!

The Minnesota papers bring us gratifying accounts of the recent triumph of the Democracy in that territory, in the election of delegates to form a state constitution. The *St. Paul's Pioneer* says, that in the "Stillwater District, the Democracy have elected their entire ticket of six delegates. St. Paul district has been equally successful, annihilating the Black Republican and all other opposition. The Democracy throughout the territory have elected *thirty-five* delegates, and the Black Republicans, only *eleven*, which may be set down as a signal victory. Minnesota sends greeting to the National Democracy of the Union, the glorious intelligence, that another star—a North Star—will speedily be added to the brilliant galaxy of Democratic States."

The opposition made desperate efforts to carry the election. Abolition orators were imported to preach treason and nullification; but in the districts visited by them, the Democracy have uniformly gained. Is not this a glorious commentary on the intelligence and patriotism of the people. The issues involved in the election were misrepresented—the principles of the Democratic party misstated and slandered by these importations, but all to no purpose.

### The Steamer Montreal Burnt---Two Hundred Lives Lost!

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal was burnt yesterday, near here. Two hundred passengers were drowned or burnt to death. Mostly Scotch emigrants.

[SECOND DISPATCH:]

MONTREAL, June 27.—The steamer Montreal, the account of the loss of which has already been telegraphed from Quebec, contained 500 passengers, and only 175 are known to have been saved—about 200 of the passengers have been drowned. It is believed, however, that many swam ashore, and were saved in other ways. The accident happened near Cape Rouge, between Montreal and Quebec.

[LATEST.]

NEW YORK, June 27.—The captain and crew of the Montreal are among the number saved. Later advices say that the number that perished will reach 350.

[PARTICULARS.]

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal left at four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, for Montreal, with four or five hundred passengers, mostly Scotch immigrants, recently from Europe. Nothing unusual occurred until the Montreal reached Cape Rouges, 12 or 15 miles above Quebec, when the wood-work near the furnaces were discovered to be on fire. Quickly after the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation amongst the passengers. Every effort was made to arrest the flames, but to no purpose. Capt. Rudolph, finding it impossible to save the steamer, ordered her to be run toward the shore. The officers and crew exerted themselves, at the same time, to get out the life-boats. The flames spread with most astonishing rapidity, and the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship. Numbers of passengers threw themselves overboard and were drowned. Fortunately, the steamer Napoleon, also for Montreal, was but a few miles advanced, taking a boat, and put back with all possible expedition to her assistance, the Napoleon succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck 127 passengers. Capt. Rudolph and the purser of the Montreal were amongst those who threw themselves into the river; both were excellent swimmers, and succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved.

It is quite possible others succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from land, there is no doubt that most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat met with a watery grave.—Sixteen of those who were saved died shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon.—From present information it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of 300 or 400. The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with 45 dead bodies. We have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost, except Mr. Phillips. The extensive lumber firm of Norcross and Phillips, of Three Rivers, Montreal, had on board 258 Scotch emigrants, several German families, and several American passengers.

### Pass Him Round.

Under the above caption the Goldsboro' (S. C.) *Tribune* of a late date, gives the following a prominent position in its editorial columns:

A swindling rascal, wearing the garb and address of respectability, came to our town last week, rented stables for a dashing establishment, engaged board, &c., &c., simply as a cloak to his swindling operations. He then learned the name of one of our best and most industrious mechanics, who, he had learned had a fine gold watch, and bargained for it at $100, telling the owner to meet him at his boarding house, and he—the swindler, would take the watch and pay the money. Mechanic went, swindler could not then pay the money, but wanted to wear the watch till Monday. Owner consented, and swindler took the 9 o'clock cars on Saturday, on his way north, leaving our friend the mechanic minus his gold watch.

Swindler is about five feet, six or seven inches high, has light auburn hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, thin visage, is of slender form and genteel appearance. He wore a black frock coat, black pants, black figured vest, and a mixed straw hat; also a gold-like breast pin, a small vine crossing it, and a guard chain hooked to a button hole in his vest. He has a somewhat timid appearance, with downcast look, and is a downright villain, whom every honest man should delight to capture and bring to justice. Will the press generally, and our exchanges particularly, give the villain a lift, and request their exchanges to do the same. Let the press have the honor of catching him.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Capt. McClintock, the commander of the new expedition in search of what may be learned of Sir John Franklin, has addressed a letter to Mr. S. R. Grease, of this town, giving, in answer to inquiry, several interesting particulars of the proposed enterprise. We give an extract or two. Captain McClintock says: "I intend to sail, about the first of June, from Aberdeen, and proceed to Barrow Strait; ascertain that the provisions, stores, and boats left at Fort Leopold and Beeching Island by the recent searching expeditions are in good order, in the event of my having to fall back upon them; examine the state of the ice in Peel Strait, and, if practicable to proceed down it into the unknown area. Should I not succeed here, I intend to return to Fort Leopold and proceed down to Prince Regent's Inlet to Bellot Strait, and there make another attempt to pass into and through the field of search to Victoria Land, where I shall winter, and in the spring, before the thaw sets in, complete the entire exploration and search by means of sledges drawn by men and by dogs. Should I not succeed in reaching Victoria Land, I will return to Bellot Strait to pass the winter.

The means of accomplishing Lady Franklin's object, the completion of the search, and now placed at my disposal, are ample. The vessel is a three masted screw schooner yacht, with foretopsail and topgallant sail; the topsail reefs from the deck; she is decidedly a clipper—diagonically built, 132 feet long over all, 320 tons builders' measurement, with a light draught of water; trunk engines, of thirty horse power; crew numbering 50 individuals, including an Esquimaux interpreter. Almost all will be old shipmates of my own in former Arctic voyages; they shall be fed and clothed as in the government expeditions, and receive double pay. I therefore anticipate no difficulty in keeping up the same discipline as that which we found to answer so well in the three arctic expeditions in which I have served. The vessel will carry five weeks' fuel for full speed, and two and a half years provisions—being enough to last us for a second winter, should we unavoidably be detained.—*London Times.*

## *BUSINESS NOTICES.*

### Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

### Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as *Handbills*, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

### For Ready-Made Clothing;

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

### The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 29.—Little or no movement in Flour.—Demand for export limited, and standard brands offered at $7 37 ₱ bbl. without finding buyers. Sales confined to the wants of the home trade, at from 7 37@8 50 and $9 ₱ bbl. for common brands to extra and fancy lots. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are steady and firm at previous quoted rates; a sale of 100 bbls. of the latter was made at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Very little wheat offering, and prime lots continue scarce; about 1,500 bus. Red have been sold at 185@190c. including 1,000 bus. prime Delaware at the latter rate; white is quoted at 195@200c. with limited sales of good Penn'a. at the lowest figures. Rye is steady, with sales of 500 bus. Penn'a at 110c. Corn is better, and very little offering; about 4,000 bus. mostly Penn'a. yellow, have been sold at 90c. in store, and 500 bus. white at 88c. Oats are dull, with small sales of good Penn'a. at 57c. in store.

### MARRIED.

In Mechanicsville, Mifflin county, Pa., June 25th, by the Rev. J. N. Burket, Mr. JACKSON MCELROY and Miss DELILAH ANN BELL, both of Stone Valley, Huntingdon county.

### DIED,

In this borough, on Monday morning, 29th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE M. GWIN, widow of Alexander Gwin, Esq., dec'd., aged about 43 years.

In this borough, on Friday, last, Mr. HENRY KER, aged about 24 years.

From the Lecompton (Kansas) Union.

Departed this life on the 11th day of June, inst., in this city, in the 48th year of his age, MICHAEL ARISTIDE RODRIGUE, M. D., late of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The *Union* remarks upon the Dr.'s death as follows:

"He was the first settler of this place, and his loss to our city and community is irreparable—to his esteemed and afflicted family, beyond comprehension. To a marked amiability of character, he added the highest order of scientific acquirement in his profession. Such a man he was, that for his loss a bereaved family may indeed weep, a large circle of friends be afflicted, and the whole country mourn. His disease was gastritis. Tranquil in the integrity of a good conscience, and the hopes of Christianity, he died as only the noble and good may die.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

BALTIMORE CARD. SALT, SALT! We offer for sale—
LIVERPOOL FINE SALT,
LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM SALT,
LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT.

☞Country Merchants who will send us their orders in advance, with instructions to ship when we have a cargo *afloat*, can secure Fine and G. A. Salt at five cents per sack less off the ship, than it can be supplied out of store.

CARR, GIESE & CO.,
Grain and Lumber Commission Merchants, Spear's Wharf,
july1-3t. *Baltimore.*

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mining and selling of coal, &c., under the firm name of Powel & Saxton, has been this day (June 25, 1857), dissolved by mutual consent. Claims against the firm will be paid, and debts due it collected by Robert Hare Powel.

ROBERT HARE POWEL.
July 1, 1857. JAMES SAXTON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of William McNite, administrator of William Peebles, dec'd, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, A. D., 1857, at o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them for allowance, &c., or be thereafter barred from receiving any share of said fund.

JOHN REED, Auditor.
July 1, 1857-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Brice Blair, surviving Administrator of the Rev. J. Y. McGinnes, dec'd, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of hearing, &c., on FRIDAY, the 31st day of JULY, A. D. 1857, at one o'clock, P. M. at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, will present them for allowance, &c., or be thereafter debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

JOHN REED, Auditor.
July 1, 1857-4t.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman,
*Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

JUNE AND JULY APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Wednesday, July 1.
Lewistown, "National Hotel,".....“ 2.
Mifflin, "Patterson House,".....“ 3.
Hollidaysburg,.....June 30.
Altoona,..... “ 29.
Johnstown,..... “ 27.
Indiana,..... “ 26.
Greensburg,..... “ 25.
Pittsburg,..... June 19 & 24.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

*Other Diseases Treated.*—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
No charge for consultation. [June 3, 1857.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by
May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & MCDIVIT'S

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.
May 20, 1857.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **HORSES.** | | | |
| Best Stallion, | $7 00 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 4 00 | Best match horses, | 6 00 |
| Third best do., | 3 00 | Second best do., | 4 00 |
| Best 2 or 3 year-old colt, | 5 00 | Best family horse, | 3 00 |
| " colt under 1 year old, | 2 00 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| " brood mare, | 5 00 | Best trotting horse, | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 50 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| Best draft horse, | 3 00 | Best mules, | 6 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Second best do. | 3 00 |
| Best riding horse, | 4 00 | | |
| **NEAT STOCK.** | | | |
| Best pair of work oxen, | 6 00 | Best cow, | 4 00 |
| Second best do., | 4 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Third best do., | 3 00 | Best 3 year old heifer, | 3 00 |
| Best bull, | 5 00 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best calf. | 2 00 |
| **HOGS.** | | | |
| Best boar, | 5 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best litter of pigs, | 3 00 |
| Third best do., | 2 00 | " chester white, | 3 00 |
| Best sow, | 4 00 | " berkshire, | 2 00 |
| **SHEEP.** | | | |
| Best fine-wooled buck, | 5 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best fine-wooled ewe, | 5 00 |
| Best south down do., | 5 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best long-wooled ewe, | 5 00 |
| Best long-wooled, | 5 00 | " south down do. | 5 00 |
| **PLOWING.** | | | |
| Best, | 4 00 | Third do., | 2 00 |
| Second best, | 3 00 | Fourth do. | 1 00 |
| **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.** | | | |
| Best plow, | 3 00 | " wheat drill, | 3 00 |
| " harrow, | 2 00 | " corn planter, | 3 00 |
| " cultivator, | 3 00 | " horse rake, | 2 00 |
| " hill-side plow, | 3 00 | " reaper, | 3 00 |
| " wind mill, | 3 00 | " Mower. | 3 00 |
| **GRAIN.** | | | |
| Best white wheat, | 3 00 | Best white corn, | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Best rye, | 1 00 |
| Best red wheat, | 3 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Best oats, | 1 00 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Best yellow corn, | 1 00 | Best buckwheat, | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Second best do., | 50 |
| **DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Best bread, | 3 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Best hard soap, | 1 00 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Best pound cake, | 1 00 | Best candles. | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Best sponge cake, | 1 00 | Best carpet, | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Best butter, | 3 00 | Best hearth rug, | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Best flannel, | 2 00 |
| Best domestic sugar, | 2 00 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | Best quilt, | 2 00 |
| Third best do., | 50 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Best apple butter, | 1 00 | Best wool socks, | 50 |
| Second best do., | 50 | " worsted do., | 50 |
| Best tomato catchup, | 1 00 | " ornamental needle | |
| " honey, | 1 00 | work, | 1 00 |
| " jelly, | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Best silk embroidery, | 1 00 |
| Best preserves, | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Best shell work, | 1 00 |
| Best pickles, | 1 00 | Second best do. | 50 |
| **MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Best 2 horse carriage, | 2 00 | " and greatest variety | |
| " buggy, | 1 00 | of tin ware, | 1 00 |
| " sett single harness, | 1 00 | " lot earthen and | |
| " do. farming do., | 1 00 | stone ware, | 1 00 |
| " bridle and saddle, | 1 00 | " washing machine, | 50 |
| " pair of boots, | 1 00 | " made meat vessel, | 1 00 |
| " pair of shoes, | 50 | " churn, | 1 00 |
| " side sole leather, | 1 00 | " specimen of marble | |
| " kip and calf skins, | 1 00 | work, | 2 00 |
| " side harness & upper | 1 00 | " cook stove, | 1 00 |
| " lot of cabinet ware | 1 00 | " pair of horse shoes. | 50 |
| **FRUITS.** | | | |
| Best and greatest variety of apples, | 3 00 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Best quinces, | 1 00 |
| Best dozen fall apples, | 2 00 | Best and greatest variety of grapes, | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | Best native grapes, | 2 00 |
| Best doz. winter apples, | 1 00 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | Best dozen of peaches, | 1 00 |
| Best winter pears, | 2 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | Best dozen of plums, | 1 00 |
| Best fall pears, | 2 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Best potatoes, | 2 00 | " beets, | 50 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | " parsnips, | 50 |
| Third best do., | 50 | " carrots, | 50 |
| Best neshanock, | 1 00 | " turnips, | 50 |
| " mexican, | 1 00 | " onions, | 50 |
| " pink eye, | 75 | " celery, | 50 |
| " white, | 75 | " cabbages, | 50 |
| " red, | 50 | Second best do., | 25 |
| " blue, | 50 | Best pumpkins, | 50 |
| " sweet, | 1 00 | " pie do., | 50 |
| " tomatoes, | 1 00 | " squash, | 50 |
| Second best do., | 75 | " water melon, | 50 |
| Third best do., | 50 | " musk melon, | 50 |
| Best purple eggs, | 50 | " Beans, | 50 |
| " pepper, | 50 | " peas. | 50 |
| **FLORAL D

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

# Youth's Corner.

For the Globe.

## The Object of Life.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: You are about starting upon what perhaps may be a long journey; and although billows arise and tempests sweep across the skies by order from the throne of Him who created and controls the universe: yet your voyage thro' life must to a great extent, be prosperous or adverse, in accordance with your actions.—If your are virtuous in conduct, and upright in principle, you may expect the love and esteem of your fellows: but if on the other hand you stoop to dishonorable actions, and evince an envious and mean spirit, you will lose the respect of your associates, and not only destroy your own happiness, but will disgrace your friends. In starting out therefore you should be careful to set your compass in the right direction; else you will be drifted upon the shoals and quicksands, and while your frail bark lies upon the rocks, a sport for the winds, its precious cargo—your immortal soul—may be lost. There are many of the little readers of the Globe, find pleasure during their play days, in wandering along the sunny banks of the Juniata and its tributaries, and with nicely baited hook jerking out of the water the broad sunfish or wide mouthed sucker. And often while waiting for some one of the finny tribe to accept the proffered gift at the end of your lines, you see sticks floating lazily down the stream. Perhaps one lodges against a stone or some other obstacle in its way, and there it remains until another comes tumbling along from ripple to ripple, knocks it off and starts it on its course again.

Well this is the way it often happens with young persons starting on the voyage of life. They have no aim in view. They have never learned the *object* of life. Methinks I hear some one of my little readers say:—"What do you mean by the object of life?" "Do you think I can do anything?" Certainly my little friend. You can do a great deal. Did you hear that little lark singing so sweetly this morning when you opened your window? It could do something. Its melodious song afforded you much pleasure. And can you not do more than a little bird? It has no hands to work, no mind to learn, and yet it can add something to your happiness. Now therefore, since you see that you can do something, what must it be and how must you commence? Like the sticks in the stream, going a little distance, then stopping until some one gives you a push? No indeed, but by learning to think rightly, to speak profitably, and to act honorably.

I will try and mention in my next, some things to be guarded against; also some plain and easy rules for conduct, and incentives to action, which I know my young friends will like. Your friend,

LEROY.

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THE GRAVE OF HENRY CLAY.—The editor of the Fort Wayne Times has been on a journey through Kentucky, and went to pay his devotions to the grave of Henry Clay. In the cemetery not far from Lexington he searched for it first among those covered with entablatured slabs, obelisks, pyramids and imposing monuments, but the name was found on none of these; he sought it among less imposing tables, but found it not. A lad at last led him to the spot, where a little mound, marked only by the path worn by the footprints of devoted countrymen, told that the great commoner still lived in the hearts of the people. Near by was the monument affectionately inscribed by Mr. Clay to his mother. On an adjoining eminence, which is a beautiful site—with an area of half an acre, circular in form—the people of Kentucky are to erect a monument of Kentucky marble, of beautiful design, which is to rise 120 feet in height, under which the remains of the noble son of our Sister State are to be deposited. The corner-stone will be laid on the 4th of July next, with imposing ceremonies.

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☞A friend of ours the other day was accosted in one of our streets with the words, "Do you know the time, sir?",

Upon which he pulled out his watch, and after consulting it, returned it to his pocket, coolly replying to the interrogative,

"Yes sir, I do," and then walked off, leaving the questioner abashed at his way of asking the time.

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☞O! whistle, daughter, whistle, and you shall have a cow—I never whistled in my life, and I can't whistle now. O! whistle, daughter, whistle, and you shall have a man—I never whistled in my life, but I'll whistle if I can.

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☞A certain gallant editor thinks when a single man can't pass a clothes line without counting all the long stockings and certain under clothing, it is a sign he ought to get married, and the sooner the better.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.
LOVE & McDIVITT.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

ONE OF THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE is to get good customers by offering *Cheap*, and at the same time, *GOOD CLOTHING*. Whatever others may say of their neighbors leaving town, they will not say that my CLOTHING fails to please the crowds that daily fit themselves at my establishment. The truth is "Old Mose" won't be beat in selling *cheap* and *good* Clothing! Those who have doubts upon the subject should call and see for themselves.
MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, May 27, 1857.

ESTATE of SAMUEL CALDWELL, dec'd.—ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
D. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Shade Gap, May 27, 1857–6t.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!
On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

| STATIONS. | | A. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huntingdon | Leave | 8.00 | Arrive | 2.10 |
| M'Connellstown | " | 8.14 | " | 1.56 |
| Pleasant Grove | " | 8.20 | " | 1.50 |
| Marklesburg | " | 8.32 | " | 1.38 |
| Coffee Run | " | 8.44 | " | 1.26 |
| Rough & Ready | " | 8.50 | " | 1.20 |
| Cove | " | 9.03 | " | 1.07 |
| Fishers' Summit | " | 9.06 | " | 1.04 |
| Saxton | " | 9.20 | " | 12.50 |
| Riddelsburg | " | 9.32 | " | 12.38 |
| Hopewell | Arrive | 9.40 | Leave p. m. | 12.30 |

EVENING TRAIN.

| | | P. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huntingdon | Leave | 5.00 | Arrive | 8.40 |
| M'Connellstown | " | 5.14 | " | 8.26 |
| Pleasant Grove | " | 5.20 | " | 8.20 |
| Marklesburg | " | 5.32 | " | 8.08 |
| Coffee Run | " | 5.44 | " | 7.56 |
| Rough & Ready | " | 5.50 | " | 7.50 |
| Cove | " | 6.03 | " | 7.37 |
| Fishers' Summit | " | 6.06 | " | 7.34 |
| Saxton | " | 6.20 | " | 7.20 |
| Riddelsburg | " | 6.32 | " | 7.08 |
| Hopewell | Arrive | 6.40 | Leave | 7.00 |

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon *from East* at 8.55 P. M. and *from West* at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.
Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
AT THE "METROPOLITAN,"
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
J. & W. SAXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of Goods, such as—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Queensware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Carpet & Oil Cloth, Wood & Willow Ware,
and in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as—
FINE DRESS GOODS.
Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, and Undersleeves, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.
We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghany. Our motto shall be—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase cheap goods.
We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch. Also. Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Paints.
Huntingdon, May 6, 1857. J. & W. SAXTON.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish
MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA,
and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.
May 20, 1857.

DON'T BELIEVE THEM.
H. ROMAN has not left town—neither does he intend to leave. His Store is at the old place, opposite the "Franklin House," where all who want bargains in Clothing should call.
If any persons tell you that I have left town, don't believe them—but call at the old stand and see for yourself. A splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857–3t.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!
If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.
Ladies Dress Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
*Groceries, &c., &c.*
And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.
Call, but don't all call at the same time.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN.
THE LATEST AND BEST!
W. L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.
Call soon and examine my splendid stock.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!
H. ROMAN
Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made
*Clothing for Spring and Summer,*
which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.
From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.
It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.
UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.
In one volume. Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides..... $6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt..... 8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge..... 7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides..... 10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge..... 6,00
Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.
N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.
Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers. No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER, MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.
☞ Also. Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by
apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of
apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.
MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
May 12, 1857.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!
D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.
Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,
The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,
A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim. Blue Drill. Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.
Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.
Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware. Buckets. Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.
*Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.*

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse, Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, *Philadelphia.*
☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.
WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
*Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.*
AGENTS FOR:
*Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,*
Genuine French Plate Glass. (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.
IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
*French and English Cylinder Glass.*
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass.
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store. N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8. 1857–3m. Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!
HARDWARE DEPOT!!!
The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,
which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.
MECHANICS' TOOLS.
Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, *Blacksmith's Vices*, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.
Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set. Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Westenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.
HOLLOW-WARE,
Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.
☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.
☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS
Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon *generally, that he has just* opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,
Ginghams,
Lawns,
Bareges, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c. and in fact
all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.
Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.
Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."
My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs | | $2 50 |
| WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) | " | 2 75 |
| PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT | " | 2 40 |
| BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT | " | 2 08 |

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
April 8. 1857. Huntingdon. Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.
Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coutz, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by
LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.
March 25, 1857-6m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. & W. SAXTON Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders. Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2. 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,
By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.
This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812–14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.
In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by
GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.
Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.
☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of *Montgomery and Railroad streets.* WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*
HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patchorp's celebrated Cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.
☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.
Store, Market Square, opposite Coutz' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.
November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS.
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases | $28 00 |
| Gold Lepines | 24 00 |
| Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled | 12 00 |
| Silver Lepine, jewels | 9 00 |
| Superior Quarters | 7 00 |
| Gold Spectacles | 7 00 |
| Fine Silver do | 1 50 |
| Gold Bracelets | 3 00 |
| Ladies' Gold Pencils | 1 00 |
| Silver Tea Spoons, set | 5 00 |
| Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder | 1 00 |

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856–1y.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.
We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.
ALSO.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.
REFERENCES:
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
March 18, 1857–1y.

BLINDS AND SHADES, OF NEW STYLES. B